THE COUTON SEED PRODUCT.

Methods for Utilizing It and Excellence of the Crawford Cleaner. RESTOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: I have re ceived many inquiries, through letters and otherwise, asking information relative to the cotton seed product of the United States, the prevalent methods for utilizing it, the amount

or consumption for the home and foreign market, the distinctive excellence of the ma-chine known as the "Crawford Cotton Seed Cleaner," which is owned by the company recreated by me, and something of the plants and operations of the company whose stock, to a limited extent, is offered to the citizens of Washington as a safe and desirable

I will avail myself of your courtesy to an swer in this lettler, through your journal, the numerous questions which have been pro-pounded to me.

It will avail myself of your courtest to answer in this lettier, through your journal, the numerous questions which have been propounded to me.

There were produced in the United States in the year 1857 more than 6,809,000 bales of cotton, and the seed product of this crop was in excess of 3,600,000 tons. It is estimated that 500,000 tons of cotton seed were converted into oil and oil cake. The 142 oil mills of the Linied States furnished the market for this samount, except to the extent of not more than 10,000 tons sent to the foreign market. The prices said to the American cotton seed product, in the home market, ranged from 8-10 file, and averaged about \$5: perton—making the grees receipts of the cotton planter for his product \$4,920,000. The remaining surplus of 3,000,000, in an unprepared form, was, to some extent, applied to the lands for fertilization and fed to the stock as winter food, but the greater proportion probably was wasted, permitted to rot, and subserved more ineful purpose to the men who produced it than the rotten straw from the wheat of the careacter of the decayed laves of their fores. This product in its crude states for their fores. This product in its crude state, whether applied to the lands of given to shock, like every other crude material, surrenders to the planter and startling contrasts. We may still my without any lear of successful contradiction, that the potential value of the cotton crop of 1857—fiber and seed included—was \$600,000,000, white output of this sum, while practically yielding only \$3,20,000 and adding that amount only to the actual managed return of the crop. Cotton fiber brings, from the home and the foreign market, into the volume of suclosing weathing the startling disparity between the potential and actual value of the cotton seed product is to be referred, not to any lance of metical was considered, not to any lance of metical was contained when the product of the cotton seed product is to be referred, not to any lance of metical was product on the same prov

mands a somewhat detailed statement in order to its intelligent comprehension.

1. American cotton seed, in the amount of oil yielded, and in the per cent of albumen and other digestible and fertilizing elements contained in its residuum of oil cake, is the most excellent and valuable of all seeds of the cotton plant, but, unlike its inferior fellows from Egypt, Brazil, and some of the Sea slands, it is handfeaped, in that it does not come from the cotton gin thoroughly denuded of all lint, and prepared for cheap and safe expertation and ready for the most approved and efficient method of conversion into oil and oil cake.

portation and ready for the most approved and efficient method of conversion into oil and cil cake.

It comes from the gin denuded of all the lint that is valuable for textile purposes, but has still adhering to it about 200 pounds of short fibre which would, if the seed were shipped in bulk, absorb moisture sufficient to cause a fermentation that would seriously impair the food value of the manufactured product. This characteristic of the American seed also precludes the application of the best methods now in practice for extracting oil and forming oil cake. As a matter of fact, instancing England as the best market for cotton seed and the English method as the best for converting said seed into oil and cake, American seed comes from the gin in a condition unfit to be either cheaply or safely expirted, and if, peradventure, it should reach the English market unaffected by damp and fermentation, it would still be in such a condition that the English method of converting it could not be applied. For both purposes of exportation and manufacture, the seed must be relieved of the 200 pounds of short fiber found in every ton thereof. No method yet has been devised and put in general practice that perfectly cleans the seed without impairing its value. The chemical process, by carbonization, destroyed the lint, but at the same time seriously and materially impaired the value of the seed. The linter

but at the same time seriously and materially impaired the value of the seed. The linter, used in the common method of decortication, leaves undetached 175 pounds of short fiber and thus leaves tho seed until for export and unfit for manufacture in its entirety. With the disabilities enumerated attached to the American product and the removal of which is not disabilities enumerated attached to the American product, and the removal of which is not provided for by the prevalent methods, it will be readily seen why the domestic market alone is open to the American producer, and in this condition will be found also one of the resisons why the home market itself does not consume more of the product. With a production handicaped by this trouble-ome fiber and a market limited to only one-seventh of the product is it surprising that the cotton planter should be forced to sell his cotton seed for 85 per too, not more than one-third of its real value?

Nor, contemplating the helpest dependence of the catton-seed producer under the present that have been to properlated by the planter, except upon conditions and terms agreeable to the combinations that have heretofore appropriated and contemplated in the future, appropriating values that equitably belong to the man that grows the cotton.

2. A simple extension of the markets would not assure the producer a satisfactory return for his seed. If the American product un-

2. A simple extension of the markets would not assure the producer a satisfactory return for his seed. If the American product, unchanged in character, with its offensive fiber still adhering, could be placed in all the European markets and the helpful competition resulting from the free access to consumers could be secured, doubtless the price of cruse cotton seed would be materially advanced. But even under these favorable conditions the product would possess a depreciated value in comparison with Egyptian seed, because the best methods of converting it, which contemply the the full utilization of kernel and hull, sould not be applied. The short fiber remaining, the present prevalent defective American method of decortication, would have to be reserted to by the purchasers of our seed.

have to be resorted to by the purchasers of our seed.

This method involves, before the processes of grinding, heating, and pressing are undertaken, the use of three costly machines—the linter, huller, and separator. After the pre-liminary work of these separate machines had been done, and the final work of grinding and pressing is accomplished, the valuable products from a ton of cotton seed would be 25 pounds of lint, worth \$1.25; 30, pounds of oil, worth \$1.10, and 700 pounds of oil cake, worth \$5.25, making an aggregate per ton of manufactured product worth \$17.00, and leaving, unutilized, 975 paunds in every ton of treated product.

Instituted product worth \$17.00, and leaving untitlising more of the elements in the ton and making the margin of profit to the milisting more of the elements in the ton and making the margin of profit to the milisting more of the elements in the ton and making the margin of profit to the milisting more of the elements in the ton and making the margin of profit to the milisting to the producer more than \$12 per ton, not is it probable that such a price as this would stimulate the conversion of the full amount a merican product. The difficulties that have beretofore attended the preparation of American ecoton seed for conversion of the full amount a merican product. The difficulties that have beretofore attended the preparation of American ecoton seed for conversion by the best methods into oil and oil cake, and excluded it from foreign markets, have been deemed insurmountable. This conclusion, in view of the new method of treatment devised and applied by Crawford, must be abandoued.

3. The English method of manufacturing cotton seed heretofore referred to deats only with clean seed, absolutely denaded of all the fiber that uniformly adheres to the American product as it comes from the cotton gin, and it proceeds upon the well ascertained fact that the best results, both noil and cake, are to be obtained by grinding the seed in its entirely and pressing it in that form, thus unitising the cutter ton weight of 2,000 pounds.

The same device therefore that would sufficiently clean the seed to make its safely exportable in bulk and accessible to foreign markets would at the same time prepare this product for the best method of conversion.

By a process of at ition instead of decortication the Crawford cotton-seed cleaner gives this desirable result—cheaply, rapidily, and theroughly freeing the cotton seed from all adhering fiber.

The benefits that will accrue to the producers of otton seed from the enhanced values given to their product by the general introduction of this improved machine may be briefly summarize

summarised thus: Per ton, 200 lbs. of marketable fiber, \$4 00 Leaving a waste in the gross ton weight of only 24 pounds, and giving an enhanced value per ton over the old or decorticating m thad method bringing such beneficent results

as these to the hundreds of thousands who produce this valuable product, and that there-

by increases the aggregate national wealth and comfort is entitled not only to the favorable consideration of the parties immediately benefited by it, but of every pairlot who reloces in the prosperity of hiscountry.

No matter what personal benefits may accrue to the men who devise and promote this new and most excellent method of treating this large and valuable producer, provided the equitable rights of the producers are recognized and protected by them, they are entitled to the support of every public spirited citizes.

We propose to introduce this new machine upon the basis of a royalty of \$1 per ton of seed the company will be absolutely denonded upon the prosperity and not the disaster of the planter, it will be impossible for any combination to monopolize the method and make it an instrument of oppression to the producer.

4. The American Cotton Seed Company has been organized for the introduction of this invaluable mechanical auxiliary to the cotton seed industry of the country.

The purposes and methods of the company are set forth in their advertisement found in your issue. The directors and officers of the company are set forth in their advertisement found in your lessue. The directors and officers of the company are well known reputable gentle men, whose canacity and integrity give assurance that the affairs of the company which is offered to the citizens of Washington is believed to constitute both a safe and desirable investment. Respectfully,

Owen T. Bugo,

Metropolitian Hotel, Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1888.

A WEEK OF PRAYER

C. T. U. The following announcement for a week of prayer, from March 18 to 25, has been made by

the president of the W. C. T. U.: the president of the W. C. T. U.:

BEIOVED SISTERS: We call every union and
every woman in our heroic constituency to
spend a week in united and special prayer,
both private and public, for such a baptism of
wisdom and courage upon ourselves and such
a putting forth of divine power as shall be felt
in all this land. Reasons: The year upon us is
one of struggle and of destiny. Within these
months the temperance cause shall be in the
very heart of a mighty contest. Then let us
pray—

First. That upon our great organization may come a fresh impulse from Beaven, and on every active worker a new anointing of the Spirit. spirit.
Second, For our unused membership held
ous by pledge and name, but not consecrated
o the spirit and activities of the work. Let
is ask God to call our own women from idio-

to us by pledge and name, but not consecrated to the sprift and activities or the work. Let us ask God to call our own women from idleness to service.

Third, For the great body of Christian womanhood who yet stand afar from this greatest of missionary agencies for the salvation of our own and other lands.

The meetings of the week need not be widely public, nor their sim to lavike universal attention. Begin quietly an afternoon meeting for prayer in your own untui place of meeting, or in a partor, with the hearts touched sirendy with a longing for more of Ued in our work, and more of His power on all our people Make spread either first for all members of the unions, that rogether we may offer our prayers. If attendance widens, as it will, do not allow discussions upon the temperance reform or its methods.

Seek God. Seek Him alone for a great awakening of the church and the nation. The liquor traffic is here with its abominations legalized because of spiritual death. We need conscience aroused and made true. Sisters of the W. C. T. U., set the week neart, hold at least one meetings day for the quiet, unostentatious seeking of God herein targested. Two public evening meetings, with sermons, Gospel alks, or conferences would be of great value. The evening of March 25 might be made effective by union services where these can be secured. When the churches cannot give way for this, hold such a meeting in the afternoon of that day.

No topics are suggested lest they lead from the one central thought of all the days. Many things you will remember; our earn work, our country's needs and perils; the workers who must go out into the coming contest; the pienders at the fireside; the voters at the bailot box; but this one thing seek and find, God's touch of power upon our spiritual life, and the spiritual life of the nation.

On behalf of the National W. C. T. U.

Frances E. Williamp, Pres, Canoline B. Buell, Cor, Sec.

WORK ON THE FLATS. A Freshet Can Cause Considerable

Col. Haines states in his report of the work performed during the month of January on the Potomac flats that \$17,910.68 was expended, leaving an unexpended balance of \$71,961.17. There was no dredging of the chau-nel during December on account of the ice on the river. In conversation yesterday Col. Haines said that in the event of a sudden that companied by heavy rains, much damage would be done to the improvements on the river front and to the city itself. Congress had been repeatedly asked to provide means for preventing such disasser, but so far nothing had been done. Dredging will be resumed as soon as the river is open. A channel 330 to 550 feet wide and 20 feet deep has been dredged between Georgetown and Glesboro' Point, and the Washington channel has also been widened from 100 to 350 feet. All the material has been deposited on the flats, and up to the present time 563 acres nave been reclaimed. Of the 12,000 600 cubic yards required to fill the flats, flats of the control of the present will be such as the control of the control of the control of the control of the season of grante will soon arrive at the reservoir outlet. the river. In conversation yesterday Col

MR. ENDICOTT SUSTAINED

In the Order Made Limiting Details as Ald-de-Camp.

the Secretary of War in issuing the order limit ing details as sid-de-camp to four years. There was considerable opposition to this or-der on the part of general officers of the army, and each of them applied to have exceptions and each of them applied to have exceptions made in particular cases. Maj Gen, Schofield filed a protest with the President against the operation of the order so far as it applied to Capt. Sanger, of his staff. It is stated at the War Department that the delay in this matter arose entirely from the mislaving of the papers and not from any intention to reseind the order or to allow it to fall into abeyance. It is also stated that no further orders will be issued on the subject.

Pain masters the mind. Avoid the disease known as Catarrh by using Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream.

Colored People and Education. Mr. J. II, Brooks read a very interesting and instructive paper on "The Growth of Education Among the Colored People of the District of Columbia During the Past Twenty-five Years." He said "that contrary to prevalent opinion, the instruction of colored children began at least half a century prior to the receilion. The first colored school in Georgetown was opened about 1810." Mr. Brooks graphicatry related the hardships and trains that fell to the lot of those who were foremost in providing for the education of the colored youth in this community, and by statistics compiled from public records he proved that the black man was not behind his white brother in the matter of education if aclitices. Mrs. Bmith and the Misses Neville and Alexander furnished some excellent music. Mr. J. H. Brooks read a very interesting and

CONGRESS AND THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Guenther's resolution calling for an in vestigation of the attempt to open a street through Prospect Hill Cemetery will be favor-ably reported. A resolution has been introduced by Mr. Guenther requesting the House committee on the District to investigate as to the cause of the citry streets of this city, and to report a remedy therefor by bill or otherwise.

The House District committee granted a hearing yesterday to Messrs. Chandler, Wilson, and Thompson. Argument was made by Mr. Wilson against the bill to suppress lottery ad-vertisements in Washington newspapers. A bill was favorably reported in the House vesterday providing for the disposition of bodies of pauper dead to the various medical colleges in the District, except in cases where the deceased during his or her illness requested that it be buried, or where relatives or iriends claim the remains within forty-ciph house. "Grave robbing" is made a crime, and suitable punishment is provided for violations of the law.

Mr. Burnse, for the appropriations committee, will make a statement concerning the criticisms of the committee on the management of the water works extension in this city. They did not intend to reflect on any invividual; they merely lustet that when work has to be done that the amount of money which will be required shall be asked for, and not a sum that is known to be less than the work will cost.

sum that is known to be less than the work will cost.

The House committee on appropriations decided yesterday to amend the urgency decidency bill adding, among other things, the following items: For fire escapes on the reform school. \$1.100; for repairs to the Tueth street building (old Ford's Theader), a sam not to exceed \$5.300; for transportation of couviets—chiefly from the Bistrict pail—\$15,000; for inside doors to pension office building, \$5.000, subject to the approval of Gen. Meigs; for clerks in postoffices, \$100,000; for renting and lighting postoffices to Columbia, to bet, gamble, or make hooks and pools on the result of any trotting race of running race of noises, or boat race, or race of any kind, or on any election or contest of any kind, and providing that any person or persons or association of persons violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not exceeding \$000 nor less than \$100,000 to be imprisoned not more than ninety nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

GOT THINGS FOR ASKING. Why Some People Refused to Work

for a Living. At the regular monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Charity Organization So-ciety of the District of Columbia, in species-ian College Hall last night (A. 8, Fratt, presi-dent, and H. L. Cutler, assistant secretary,

dent, and H. L. Cutler, assistant secretary, the assistant treasurer, H. C. Spencer, reported a balance on hand of \$103.98.

The assistant secretary reported that since the last meeting there had been referred to the society and investigated for citizens, 22 cases; applied for work, 7; applied for rollef, 14; gave false addresses, 2; chronic beggars, 12; investigated for churches, 4; daugerous tramps, 4; begging letter writers, 2; accepted temporary employment, 1; investigated for health office, 3; for charity organization societies of other cities, 2.

it for charity organisation societies of other cities, 2.

One of the applicants for work had been twice committed to jail for larceny and once arrested for obtaining money under false precises. A woman about 50 years of age, in good health, said she wanted coal, groceries, and clothing, and her rent paid. Was asked why she did not work end earn these things. Answered that she had worked some, but at the last place they wanted her to "mind young ones and she bated them." Also said she "knew others that got these things from charity offices by just asking for them; why couldn't she, when she was poor".

A fine-looking young man, with a hand bound up, claimed to have been scalded while at work in Philadelphia; told remarkable stories about his hardships; wanted money to get to Norfolk. Investigation proved him an impostor.

Mrs. Spencer read a communication from Impostor.

Mrs. Spencer read a communication from
the national conference of charities and correction, outlining the information desired
concerning the work. She also renorted
progress upon the revision of the directory of
charities.

Young People's Entertainment. The Young People's Social Chapter, of Christ Church, East Washington, gave a very enjoyable musical and literary entertainment last evening at McCauley's Hall. The features of the evening were a piano duet by Mrs. Her-sey and Miss Kline; a recitation by Miss bluy Towns, and a violin solo by Master Harry Schroder.

Coreeran Cadet Corps' Hop.
The seventh complimentary hop of the Coreeran Cadet Corps (Company A, 4th battation, D. C. N. G.) was held at the National Rifles' Armory last night. The attendance was very large, and the excellent music added to the pleasure of the occasion.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Supreme Court,-In Supreme Court of the United States yesterday the following business was transacted:
James F. Minturn, of Hoboken, N. J., and
James H. Earle, of Sumter, S. C., were al-James H. Earle, of Sumter, S. C., were a l-mitted to practice.

No, 872, John C. Spencer, plaintiff in error, vs. Caroline L. Morchant, executivix. Resultiffer of Mr. Matthew Hale and Mr. Abort Day for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Walter Day for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Walter Day for the plaintiff in error of the City of New York, appellant, vs. the Merchants National Bank of Newark et al. and No. 716, the People's Bank of the City of New York, appellant, vs. the Merchants' National Bank of Newark et al. Appeals from the circuit court of the United States for the district of New Jetsey. Dismissed; each party to pay its own costs.

of the United States for the district of New Jetsey. Dismissed, each party to pay its own costs.

No.166,The Glacier Mount Silver Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Frank Wills of al. Motion to vacate judgment of dismissal submitted by Mr. Waiter H. Smith in support of same.

No. 169. Richard Haskins et al., appellants, vs. F. H. Fisher et al. Argued by Mr. M. A. Wheaton for appellants, and by Mr. John H. Ward vs. Queen; judgment confirmed. Riggs & Co. vs. De Chambron: death of Laurensen Riggs suggested. Assignment—Same as yestorday and 461.

Crenit Court—Division No. 2—Justice Morrick,—Fowler vs. Saks: verdiet for plaintiff against the two Saks for \$2.784, but not against Henning. Smith vs. Liukins: fifteen days' time granted to file bond of appeal, Peyservs. Wilson; judgment for plaintiff for Sis.21 and interest, less credit of \$149. Moses vs. Taylor; on trial. Assignment—Nos. 68, 100, 26, 83, 84, 45, 81, 73, 122, 125, 130, 131, 135, 146, 149, 145, 147, 148, 149.

Entity Court—Justice Cox.—Collman vs.

bend, \$1,000.

Criminal Court — Justice Montgomers.—
Henry Williams, alias James Wilson, housebreaking, released on \$500 ball with J. A.
Loudon surety. John Courlin, Sunday bar;
guilty. Louisa Losekain, Sunday bar; defendant failed to appear and recognizance was
forfeited; jury brought in a verdict of guilty.
Stephen R. Wall, unlicensed bay; on trial and
jury respited until

jury respited until to-day. A sigument—Cases left over. Can He Get Out ? The following popular puzzle has interested thousands, and we give it here for further study and guessing. Here it is: "A man byte into

ested thousands, and we give it here for further study and guessing. Here it is: "A man broke into a drug store and stole 34 bottles of Scotch Oats Essence, the great Nerve Tonic, Brain invigorant, and Anul – Dyspeptic. He was arrested and locked up in the upper left. He was arrested in the upper left. He was also be up in the upper left and two doors, and the jailer told the prisoner that if he would leave his cell and traverse every other cell without crossing any cell twice he could have his liberty. He fumbled in his pocket, pulled out a bottle of Scotch Oats Essence, took a big dose, and with a clear brain and steady mind proceeded to study it out. And he did it, and is as free to-day to buy a bottle of the great cure of all Nerve Diseases and Dyspepsia as you are. How did he do it? Take your pencil and try it yourself, but if your hand is unsteady, your brain cloudy, your mind irritable, or your nerves disordered, you will never solve it until you have bought a bottle of Scotch Oats Essence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. From the publishers, Harper & Brothers, New York. The February number shows no falling off from the excellence of the Januar off from the excellence of the January number. The leading article is a sketch of Felix Buhot, painter and etcher. The flustrations are from Buhot's etchines. Mr. Henry James's novelette is one of his best efforts. It is called Louisa Pallant, and is illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. William Black contributes the second fastallment of his novel, "In Far Lochaber." "Ship Railways, Ancient and Modern," is the title of an article by F. L. Hagadorn. A paper by the late Gen. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., is on "Ramblings in the West." His reminiscences are valuable from many reminiscences are valuable from many points of view, as well as interesting.
"Socialism in London," by J. H. Rosny, is a review of the present situation in London, so far as the doings of socialists are concerned. The contribution on the tariff, by the Hon. George F. Edmunds, is a reply to Mr. Henry Watterson's article in the January number.

HANDBOOK OF REPUBLICAN INSTITU-TIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By DUGARD I, BASNATVAN Edinburg and Loudon: William Black wood & Sons. New York: Scribner & Wel-ford. For sale by W. H. Morrison.

To foreigners settling in this country the work before us will be of great value. The author says: "I would like to assist my countrymen (English, Irish, and Scotch in an effort to overcome the dead weight 'ignorance,' and now spread before them a banquet of republican institutions in the United States of America."

SNATCHED FROM THE POOR HOUSE; a young girl's life history, By N. J. CLOD-FELTER, Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price, 59 cents. This is a realistic novel of strength, originality, and absorbing interest. It linges on the benefits of life insurance, and shows how through the foresight of a father a worthy family was saved from pauperism and ite attendant evils.

Prices of all Stocks Heavy and Finetaations Very Narrow, New York, Feb. 7 .- To-day's stock market was the most uninteresting one for many days, but it was remarkable for the decided strength displayed in the face of a flood of unfavorable stories, which ordinarily would have caused a marked depression. Notwithstanding the dull-

stories, which ordinarily would have caused a marked depression. Notwithstanding the dultness brokers in investment securities say that they have large orders for dividend-paying stocks, and are taking advantage of the bear altacks to fill them, which may in some measure account for the stabbornness of the market so far this week. The bears renewed their attacks on the list in the early morning when the London houses were the only buyers of note, but great strength was shown.

The opening was made at advances extending to 5, per cent, on a very dull market, and further fractional advances were made in the first hour. The duliness steadily grew more intene until after delivery hour, after it o'clock, and prices were rather neavy, most of the carly advances being neutralized, but the close was steady, though very dull, at close to the orening figures. Closing prices are some what irregular, but generally higher as compared with last night's prices, though the gains are for small fractions only.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 25, to 3, last loan at 2% and closing offered at 2%. Sterling exchanges dull and steady. Actual business at 4834, to 4854, for 60-day bills, and 4854, to 4855, for demand. Posted rate 8845, to 4855, for demand. Posted rate 8845, to 4855, for demand. Posted rate 8845, to 4856, overnment bonds dull and steady. State bonds entirely neglected.

Treasury balances—cloin, 513, 95, 515; currency, \$11,440,070.

The following were the closing bid quotations to-day;

48, coup. 1854; 494, 1073; Pac. 6s of '95, 120;

and steady. State bends entirely neglected.
Treasury balances—Coin, \$131,935,151; currency, \$11,440,070.
The following were the closing bid quotations to-day:

48, coup, 1265; 49, 1675; Fre. 88 of '98, 120;
Dist. Coi. 8,638, 11675; Gr. 78, cold 1051;
La. Cons. 915; Mo. 68 of '88, 1609; N. C. Cons.

68, 100; do. 48, 945; Tennessee new;

69, 101; do. 88, 975; do. 88, 70;
Va. 68, 48; do. ex. nat. coupon,

40; con. Fac. firsts, 113; Denver and Rio
Grande firsts, 72; M. R., and T., gen. 68, 69; do. 58, 49; Northern Pac. Intas, 1164; do.

80 conds, 1645; Northwestern cons., 169; do.

81 cons., 166; C. B. and C. C. Canada

80 condern, 387; Canton, 567; Cen. Fac., 56; do.

81 cond Go., 162; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

81 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

81 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

81 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

82 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

83 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

84 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

85 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

86 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

87 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

87 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

88 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

89 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

89 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

80 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

81 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

81 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

81 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C. eve.

82 cond Go., 164; C. B. and Q., 177; C

Grain and Provisions. Following is the range of prices in the Chicago market, furnished by B. K. Pialu & Co., St. Cloud Building, corner, Ninth and Fatreets:

Wheat— Opng. High. Low. Cleg 75% 75% 80%

..... 5294 5294 3194 5194 mary 14 22% 14 22% 14 20 11 to

District Columbia Bonds,
8s, 1891 Fer Impt., gold.
7s, '91. Fer. Impt. currency
7s, 1892, Market Stock, currency
6s, '92, 20-year funding, gold.
7s, '92. Market Stock, currency
6s, 1992, 30-year funding, gold.
7s, '195, Warket Stock, currency
6s, 1994, 30-year funding, gold.
7s, 1965, Warket Stock, currency
6s, 1994, 30-year funding, gold.
Miscellantous Blonds:
Washington and Glwh. B. R. Co.

nsylvania..... sapeake and Potemac. Miscellaneous Stocks: Saltimore Produce Market-Feb. 7.

Baltimore Froduce Market-Feb, 7.
COTTON firmer: middling, 10%c.
FLOUE steady and firm, with fair inquiry.
WHEAT—Southern lower and dull; red, 30%
60; amber, 1566/50; western lower and dull;
No. 2. winter red, spot, 884,6884c; February,
876886; March, 884,6884c; May, 994,69944c,
OORA—Southern lower and quiet; write, 37
600c; yellow, 886085c; western lower and
more active: mixed, spot, 574,6975c; February, 504,6086c; March, 58c asked; May, 984,68

583 c. OATS lower and quiet: southern and Penn-sylvania, 36,541c; western white, 41,541c; western mixed, 38,541c; RYE frn, 68,70c. PROVISIONS steady and quiet. EGGS lower and weak; fresh, 17,615c; limet, 10601-io. COFFEE nominally steady—Rlo cargoes, or-dinary to fair, 16601050; SUGAK casier—A soft, 7c; copper refuel firm, 156116c. WHISKY higher, \$1.2061.22.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET. BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Virginia sixes, past-due coupens, 64; do, new 3s, 65; dc, 10-40s, 3574 bill to-day.



J. & J. COLMAN, TRADE London, Eng. APPLICATION.

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Druggists, and wholesale by JAMES P. SMITH, 45 Park Place, N.) DIED.

MEYER.—Feb. 7, 1888, ETHEL ANNER, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 26 days, youngest langiter of George P. and Amelia C. Meyer. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 3, at 1 p. m., from 99 Pet. N. W. 99 P st. N. W.
STEWART—On Feb. 6, 1888, at 9:15 p. m.,
ther a short lilness, Bressit E., beloved laughter of John C. and Ella H. Stewart, ago-22 months and 10 days.
Funeral at 2 p. m., Feb. 8, 1888, from parents/ esidence, 1366 Ninth street northwest. BROWN-Dr. John M. Brown, tate of Katsas City, Mo., oldest child of Bishop and Mr. John M. Brown.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence, No. 1824 Rhode Island avenue northwist. Thursday, Feb. 9, at 1 p. m.

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TELEPHONE CALL-340.

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY,

Work Performed Under the Present

Board of Management, The beard of supervisors of Alexandria county held their meeting on Monday for the purpose of transacting road business in accordce with acts of the general assembly of 188;

The shoriff made his returns of road fines collected, and was directed to furnish a list

bincollected, and was directed to furnish a list of all delinquents at the next regular meeting. Chairman A. B. Granwell and Horace Ball submitted their report of the condition of the reads, which was read by the clerk and held by him to be submitted at the February term of court, to conform to law.

The clerk was empowered to insure the county peorhouse, also, to purchase for use of the county Peorhouse, also, to purchase for use of the county submitted were duly allowed and ordered to be paid by drafts on treasurer. All accounts submitted were duly allowed and ordered to be paid by drafts on treasurer. Adjourned to meet second Tuesday in March. Frior to the year 1885 the annual expenditure of Alexandria county way in excess of \$8.000. Under the management of the present board it has been reduced to \$4.000 for the current years 1885 and 1887.

Real estate transactions in Alexandria county as shown by the clerk's (Mr. H. H. Young) record are ninety-three (90), deeds have been recorded during November, December, and January; fees which have been paid the state, \$231. Prior to the present incumbent (elerk) no returns were ever made to the state auditor.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued circular in regard to leaves of absence, while circular in regard to leaves of absence, which provides that leaves of absence will be grantled on proper occasion to any clerk or employe whose conduct and services have been satisfactory, for such portion of thirty days as my remain after deducting all the days of his absence (excluding legal holidays and days when the department is closed) when for sickness or otterwise, since the 1st of January in except year. Absence from the department in excess of thirty days, whether from sickness or by other excuse, shall be without pay, except when otherwise ordered by the Secretary.

Collier in Jack Cade.

Edmund Collier played "Jack Cade" in the Hairis Theater yesterday, and played it in excellent form, too. He was called before the curtain and his personation of the great English rebel was admirable. Edmund Collier combines in his person all the qualifications of a tragediam. He is presend of magnificent physique, a grand voice, and the graceful presence and bearing necessary for their period dirplay.



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URES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headsche Neuralgia Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys. AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kid-

mended by professional and businessmen. rice \$1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.



Don't allow yourself to break. Keep up Youth, Health, Vigor, As good at 50 years as at 25, as good at 55 as at 40. At the first signs of going back begin the use of WELLS' HEALTH DEFERRED. Religiously lightly still for causes the blood to course through the venus as in youth. For weak men, delicate women, Cures Dyspessia, Brain or Nervons Weakhness Exhausted Virality, Restores Vigor, \$1.00 Drug, or E. E. S. Warts, Jersey City, N. J. Buchu-Paiba. Quie k

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ary diseases, Catarrh of Bladder, &c. \$1. gdsts F. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.



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Does just what we have described, and does it at an expense of only \$1. That is, It will save \$4 worth of cotton which is now thrown away, and will double the value of a ton of Cotton Seed at an expense of One Dollar. These are facts which we are proving every day by the use of the machines in practical operation on plantations in the south. The following named gentlemen have seen the macline in practical operation, and to any of whom we can refer:

General C. M. SHELLEY, Fourth Auditor, Treasury.

General W. S. ROSECRANS, Register, Treasury, General B. W. GREEN, Treasury Department,

Colonel L. N. R. DAWSON, Educational Bureau.

General M. C. ME1GS, Supervising Architect, Pension Building,

Hop. N. C. BLANCHARD, of Louislana.

F. O. MCCLEARY, Esq. W. H. LAMAR, Esq.

Some of these gentlemen are stockholders in the company which owns the machine, but many of them have no interest in it whatever except their general interest in the agricultural development of the southern states.

This valuable machine is the property of the

And is fully protected by patents procured with a full appreciation of the value of the invention and importance of the industry to be developed by its use. The machine has been thoroughly tested on a practical scale and has been carefully examined by expert mechanics, and is in every way an assured and undoubted

AMERICAN COTTON SEED COMPANY,

The policy of the company is to sell the machines at a price that will pay the expense of manufacture and expenses necessary in its introduction, and in addition to this price it demands a royalty of One Dollar on each ton of seed cleaned by the machine. The planter gladly pays the price of the machine and the royally, as by its use he saves \$4 worth of cotton from each ton of seed and in-

While it is profitable to the planter to use the machine, it is also profitable to the company to have him use it. The capacity of the machine is fully 5 tons per day, and each machine will, therefore, carn in royalties at least \$500 every season. The company have machines now in operation that are earning this

The machines referred to are in operation on the plantations of the Calhoun

Land Company in Arkansas and to whom we would refer. Two but dred machines in use will carn one hundred thousand dollars every year. This would enable the company to pay a 10 per cent, dividend on its capital stock. The company expect to have fully 500 machines in operation for the crop of 1888, and will increase the number as fast as possible, as each machine sold increases the income of the company \$500 per year. The number of machines which the company have orders for and have in operation exceeds 50

THE AMERICAN COTTON SEED COMPANY,

the owner of this machine, was organized under the laws of New Jersey and under the direct supervision of Mr. Robert L. Harrison, of New York, attorneyat-law, who is a director of the company as well as its counselor. As there may be some who do not know of the character and professional standing of Mr. Harrison, any of the following-named gentlemen in Washington can be re-

> HOR, RANDOLPH TUCKER. Hon, JOHN W. DANIEL. LINDEN KENT, Esq., HENRY WISE GARNETT, Esq., Hon. BOURKE COCHRAN, Hen, ISIDOR RAYNOR.

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